

(19)



Europäisches Patentamt

European Patent Office

Office européen des brevets



(11)

EP 1 323 811 A2

(2)

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(43) Date of publication:

02.07.2003 Bulletin 2003/27

(51) Int Cl. 7: C10L 1/00

(21) Application number: 02258542.6

(22) Date of filing: 11.12.2002

(84) Designated Contracting States:

AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR
IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE SI SK TR

Designated Extension States:

AL LT LV MK RO

(30) Priority: 20.12.2001 US 342638 P

(71) Applicant: ROHM AND HAAS COMPANY
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106-2399 (US)

(72) Inventors:

- Ho, Kim Sang
Richboro, Pennsylvania 18954 (US)
- Chen, Yu-Min
Belmont, Massachusetts 02478 (US)

(74) Representative: Kent, Venetia Katherine

Rohm and Haas (UK) Ltd

European Operations Patent Dept.

Lennig House

2 Mason's Avenue

Croydon, CR9 3NB (GB)

(54) Method for marking hydrocarbons with anthraquinones

(57) A method for invisibly marking a liquid petroleum hydrocarbon. The method comprises adding to the liquid petroleum hydrocarbon at least one dye selected from the group consisting of 1,4,5,8-tetrasubstituted an-

thraquinones and anthraquinone dimers. The absorption maximum of the dye(s) is in the range from 710nm to 850nm.

EP 1 323 811 A2

DescriptionBackground

5 [0001] This invention relates generally to a method for marking petroleum hydrocarbons with anthraquinone compounds for subsequent identification.

[0002] U.S. Pat. No. 4,755,012 discloses a ray absorption filter comprising a 1,4,5,8-tetra(aryl amino)anthraquinone. This reference, however, does not suggest a method for marking petroleum hydrocarbons.

10 [0003] Phthalocyanine dyes having absorption maxima above 700 nm are known as petroleum markers, but these materials suffer from disadvantages, including difficulty of preparation and high cost. The problem addressed by this invention is to find an improved method for marking petroleum hydrocarbons with compounds having an absorption maximum above 700 nm.

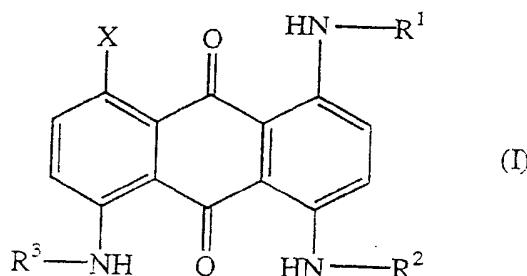
Statement of Invention

15 [0004] The present invention is directed to a method for invisibly marking a liquid petroleum hydrocarbon. The method comprises adding to the liquid petroleum hydrocarbon at least one dye selected from the group consisting of 1,4,5,8-tetrasubstituted anthraquinones and anthraquinone dimers. The absorption maximum of the dye(s) is in the range from 710 nm to 850 nm.

Detailed Description

20 [0005] All percentages are weight percentages, unless otherwise indicated. Concentrations in parts per million ("ppm") are calculated on a weight/volume basis. The term "petroleum hydrocarbons" refers to products having a predominantly hydrocarbon composition that are derived from petroleum, preferably lubricating oil, brake fluid, hydraulic fluid, gasoline, diesel fuel, kerosene, jet fuel and heating oil. An "alkyl" group is a hydrocarbyl group having from one to twenty carbon atoms in a linear, branched or cyclic arrangement. Alkyl groups optionally have one or more double or triple bonds. Substitution on alkyl groups of one or more halo, hydroxy or alkoxy groups is permitted; alkoxy groups may in turn be substituted by one or more halo substituents. Preferably, alkyl groups have no halo or alkoxy substituents. A "heteroalkyl" group is an alkyl group having at least one carbon has been replaced by O, NR, or S, wherein R is hydrogen, alkyl, aryl or aralkyl. An "aryl" group is a substituent derived from an aromatic hydrocarbon or fused. An "aralkyl" group is an "alkyl" group substituted by an "aryl" group. A "heterocyclic" group is a substituent derived from a heterocyclic compound having from five to twenty ring atoms, at least one of which is nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur. Preferably, heterocyclic groups do not contain sulfur. Substitution on aryl or heterocyclic groups of one or more halo, cyano, hydroxy, alkyl, heteroalkyl or alkoxy groups is permitted, with substitution by one or more halo groups being possible on alkyl, heteroalkyl or alkoxy groups. Preferably, aryl and heterocyclic groups do not contain halogen atoms. An "aromatic heterocyclic" group is a heterocyclic group derived from an aromatic heterocyclic compound.

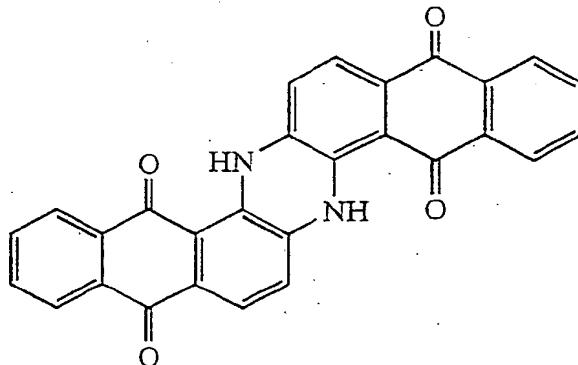
25 [0006] In a preferred embodiment of the invention, a 1,4,5,8-tetrasubstituted anthraquinone dye having formula (I) is added to a petroleum hydrocarbon.



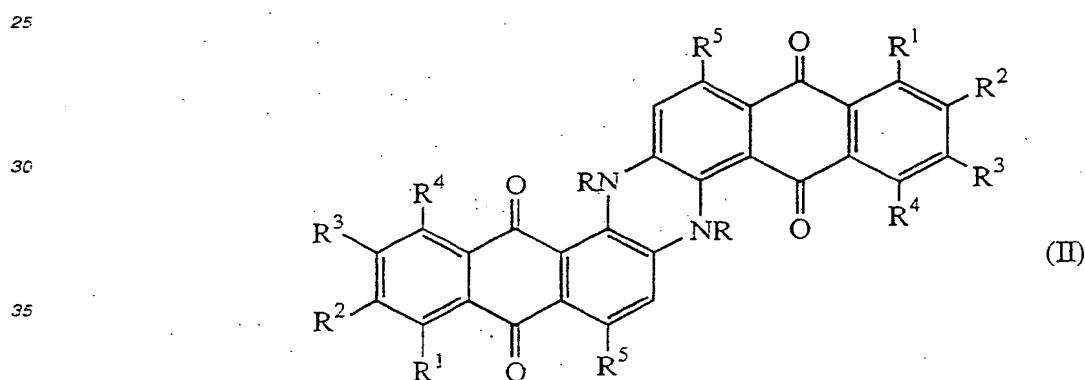
55 In formula (I), X is R⁴NH, NH₂, OH or halo; and R¹, R², R³ and R⁴ independently are alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, heteroalkyl or heterocyclic. Preferably, at least two of R¹, R², and R³ are aryl or aromatic heterocyclic. More preferably, X is R⁴NH, and at least three of R¹, R², R³ and R⁴ are aryl or aromatic heterocyclic. Most preferably, all of R¹, R², R³ and R⁴ are aryl.

[0007] In another preferred embodiment of the invention, a dye which is an anthraquinone dimer is added to a pe-

5
trolem hydrocarbon. Anthraquinone dimers include: (i) substituted derivatives, having λ_{\max} from 710 to 850 nm, of
6,15-dihydro-5,9,14,18-anthrazinetetrone, shown below,



20
also known by the trade name INDANTHRENE; and (ii) other fused dimers of anthraquinones having extended con-
jugation and λ_{\max} from 710 to 850 nm. Preferably, the anthraquinone dimer is a substituted 6,15-dihydro-5,9,14,18-an-
thrazinetetrone of formula (II).



40
In formula (II), R1, R2, R3, and R4 independently are hydrogen, alkyl, heteroalkyl or alkylamino; R5 is hydrogen, alkyl, heteroalkyl, alkylamino, arylamino or aromatic-heterocyclic-amino; and R is hydrogen, alkyl, arylamino or aromatic-heterocyclic amino; provided that one of R and R5 is arylamino or aromatic-heterocyclic-amino. Preferably, R1, R2, R3, and R4 are hydrogen.

45
[0008] In one preferred embodiment, R1, R2, R3, R4 and R5 are hydrogen and R is arylamino. Preferably, R is a hydrogen-bond donor arylamino group, e.g., phenylamino. Most preferably, R is phenylamino, such that the compound is of formula (III).

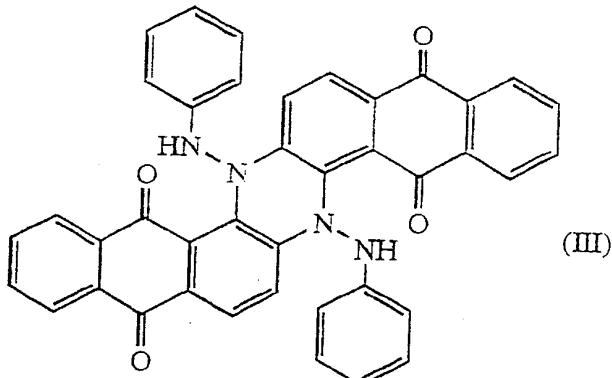
50

55

5

10

15



This compound has a λ_{\max} of 790 nm.

[0009] In another preferred embodiment, R, R¹, R², R³, and R⁴ are hydrogen; and R⁵ is phenylamino, such that the

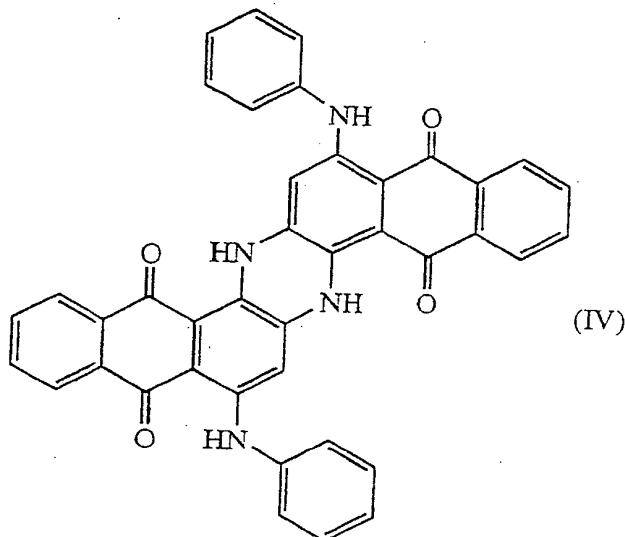
20

25

30

35

40



This compound is 6,15-dihydro-8,17-bis(phenylamino)-5,9,14,18-anthracinetetrone, and has been sold commercially

45 under the trade names C.I. VAT GREEN 6 and CALEDON GREEN RC.

[0010] Preferably the amount of each dye added to the petroleum hydrocarbon is at least 0.01 ppm, more preferably at least 0.02 ppm, and most preferably at least 0.03 ppm. Preferably the amount of each dye is less than 10 ppm, more preferably less than 2 ppm, and most preferably less than 1 ppm. Preferably, the marking is invisible, i.e., the dye cannot be detected by simple visual observation of the marked hydrocarbon. Preferably, a dye used in the method of this invention has an absorption maximum in the range from 720 nm to 850 nm, more preferably from 720 nm to 810 nm, and most preferably from 730 nm to 800 nm. Preferably, at least two dyes having absorption maxima at different wavelengths are added to the petroleum hydrocarbon. Preferably, the dyes are detected by exposing the marked hydrocarbon to electromagnetic radiation having wavelengths in the portion of the spectrum containing the absorption maxima of the dyes and detecting the absorption of light. It is preferred that the detection equipment is capable of calculating dye concentrations and concentration ratios in a marked hydrocarbon. Typical spectrophotometers known in the art are capable of detecting the dyes used in the method of this invention when they are present at a level of at least 0.01 ppm. It is preferred to use the detectors described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,225,679, especially the SpecTrace™ analyzer available from Rohm and Haas Company, Philadelphia, PA. These analyzers use a filter selected based on

the absorption spectrum of the dye, and use chemometric analysis of the signal by multiple linear regression methods to reduce the signal-to-noise ratio.

[0011] When the detection method does not involve performing any chemical manipulation of the marked hydrocarbon, the sample may be returned to its source after testing, eliminating the need for handling and disposal of hazardous chemicals. This is the case, for example, when the dyes are detected simply by measuring light absorption by a sample of the marked hydrocarbon.

[0012] In one embodiment of the invention, the dye is formulated in a solvent to facilitate its addition to the liquid hydrocarbon. The preferred solvents for tetra-substituted anthraquinones are N-methylpyrrolidinone, N,N-dimethyl propylene urea, nitrobenzene, toluene and N,N-dimethylformamide. Preferably, the dye is present in the solvent at a concentration of from 0.1% to 10%.

Examples

Example 1: Synthesis of 1,4,5,8-tetra(phenylamino)anthraquinone

[0013] A mixture of 10.87 g of 1,4,5,8-tetrachloroanthraquinone, 50 g of aniline, 13.4 g of potassium acetate, 1.24 g of copper sulfate, and 3.41 g of benzyl alcohol was heated to 130 °C under nitrogen and maintained at this temperature for 6.5 hours, followed by another holding period at 170 °C for 6 hours. The reaction mixture was cooled to ambient temperature and the precipitate was filtered to give black solids. Recrystallization of the crude product from toluene afforded 6.0 g of a dark green crystalline material (> 95% purity with the structure confirmed by proton NMR as the desired product: 1,4,5,8-tetra(phenylamino)anthraquinone. This material had a maximum absorption band (λ_{max}) at a wavelength of 750 nm in toluene. The molar extinction coefficient (ϵ) was determined to be ~30,500.

Example 2: Synthesis of 1,4,5,8-tetra(4-n-butylphenylamino)anthraquinone

[0014] A mixture of 10.87 g of 1,4,5,8-tetrachloroanthraquinone and 95 g of 4-n-butylaniline was allowed to react at 190 °C for 12 hours. The reaction mixture was then cooled to 70 °C and diluted with an equal amount of ethanol. On standing and further cooling to ambient temperature, some precipitate was formed. The mixture was filtered, washed and recrystallized from xylenes/isopropanol to give 6.6 g of a dark green crystalline material (>95% purity) with the structure confirmed by proton NMR as the desired product of 1,4,5,8-tetra(4-n-butylphenylamino)anthraquinone. This material had a maximum absorption band (λ_{max}) at a wavelength of 762 nm in toluene. The molar extinction coefficient (ϵ) was determined to be ~36,900.

Example 3: Detection of Dyes in Petroleum Hydrocarbons

[0015] Solutions of 1,4,5,8-tetra(phenylamino)anthraquinone (TPAAQ) in xylenes, Texaco™ diesel fuel and Mobil™ regular gasoline at varying concentrations were prepared and analyzed with a laboratory spectrophotometer. The results are presented in the Table below, with expected and actual readings expressed as a percentage of the reading for 1 mg/mL.

Table

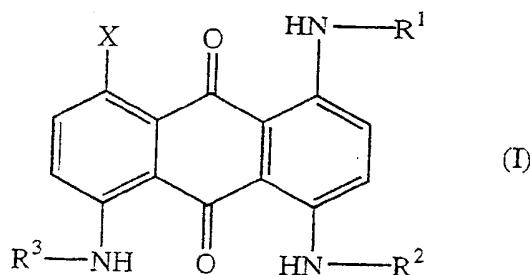
concentration, mg/mL	expected reading	actual reading
TPAAQ in xylenes		
2.045	204	208
1.063	106	105
0.983	98	96
0.703	70	71
0.402	40	40
0.073	7	8
0.035	4	3
TPAAQ in Texaco™ diesel fuel		
1.35	135	135

Table (continued)

concentration, mg/mL	expected reading	actual reading
TPAAQ in Texaco™ diesel fuel		
1.09	109	109
0.84	84	85
0.58	58	56
0.33	33	33
0.05	5	4
TPAAQ in Mobil™ regular gasoline		
1.335	133	134
0.934	93	92
0.565	56	57
0.389	39	38
0.059	6	5
0.048	5	5

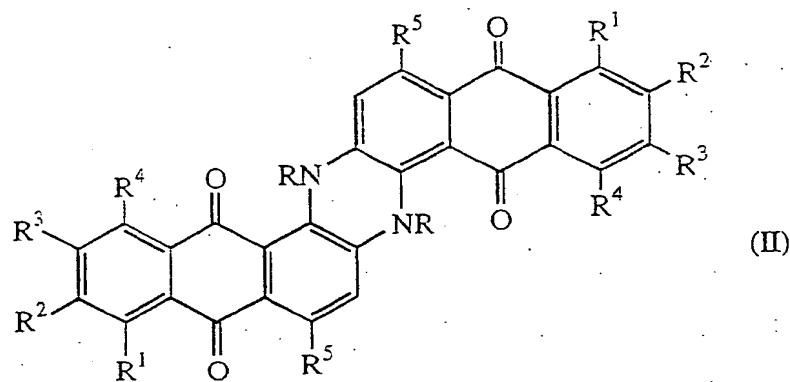
Claims

1. A method for invisibly marking a liquid petroleum hydrocarbon; said method comprising adding to said liquid petroleum hydrocarbon at least one dye selected from the group consisting of 1,4,5,8-tetrasubstituted anthraquinones and anthraquinone dimers; wherein said at least one dye has an absorption maximum in the range from 710 nm to 850 nm.
2. The method of claim 1 in which the liquid petroleum hydrocarbon is selected from the group consisting of gasoline, diesel fuel, kerosene, jet fuel and heating oil.
3. The method of claim 2 in which said at least one dye has formula (I)



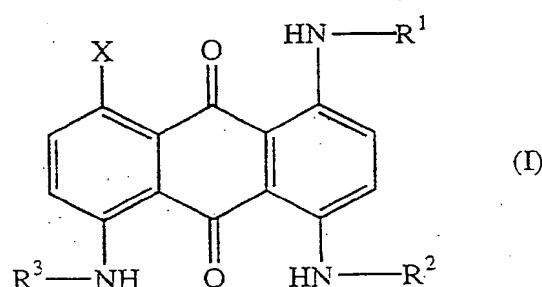
50 wherein X is R⁴NH, NH₂, OH or halo; and R¹, R², R³ and R⁴ independently are alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, heteroalkyl or heterocyclic.

4. The method of claim 3 in which X is R⁴NH, and at least three of R¹, R², R³ and R⁴ are aryl or aromatic heterocyclic.
5. The method of claim 2 in which said at least one dye has formula (II)



wherein R¹, R², R³, and R⁴ independently are hydrogen, alkyl, heteroalkyl or alkylamino; R⁵ is hydrogen, alkyl, heteroalkyl, alkylamino, arylamino or aromatic-heterocyclic-amino; and R is hydrogen, alkyl, arylamino or aromatic-heterocyclic-amino; provided that at least one of R and R⁵ is arylamino or aromatic-heterocyclic-amino.

6. A method for invisibly marking a liquid petroleum hydrocarbon; said method comprising adding to said liquid petroleum hydrocarbon a dye of formula (I)



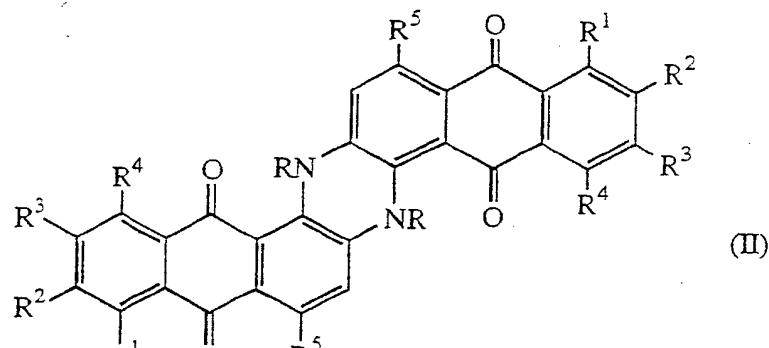
wherein X is R⁴NH, NH₂, OH or halo; R¹, R², R³ and R⁴ independently are alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, heteroalkyl or heterocyclic; at least three of R¹, R², R³ and R⁴ are aryl groups; and said dye has an absorption maximum in the range from 720 nm to 810 nm.

7. The method of claim 6 in which X is R⁴NH; R¹, R², R³ and R⁴ independently are aryl or aromatic heterocyclic; the liquid petroleum hydrocarbon is selected from the group consisting of gasoline, diesel fuel, kerosene, jet fuel and heating oil; and the dye is detected without performing any chemical manipulation of the liquid petroleum hydrocarbon.

8. A method for invisibly marking a liquid petroleum hydrocarbon; said method comprising adding to said liquid petroleum hydrocarbon a dye of formula (II)

50

55



wherein R₁, R₂, R₃, and R₄ independently are hydrogen, alkyl, heteroalkyl or alkylamino; R₅ is hydrogen, alkyl, heteroalkyl, alkylamino, arylamino or aromatic-heterocyclic-amino; and R is hydrogen, alkyl, arylamino or aromatic-heterocyclic-amino; provided that one of R and R₅ is arylamino or aromatic-heterocyclic-amino; and said dye has an absorption maximum in the range from 720 nm to 810 nm.

9. The method of claim 8 in which R, R₁, R₂, R₃, and R₄ are hydrogen; R₅ is arylamino; the liquid petroleum hydrocarbon is selected from the group consisting of gasoline, diesel fuel, kerosene, jet fuel and heating oil; and the dye is detected without performing any chemical manipulation of the liquid petroleum hydrocarbon.
10. The method of claim 8 in which R, R₁, R₂, R₃, and R₅ are hydrogen; R₄ is arylamino; the liquid petroleum hydrocarbon is selected from the group consisting of gasoline, diesel fuel, kerosene, jet fuel and heating oil; and the dye is detected without performing any chemical manipulation of the liquid petroleum hydrocarbon.



Europäisches Patentamt

European Patent Office

Office européen des brevets



(11)

EP 1 323 811 A3

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(88) Date of publication A3:
03.12.2003 Bulletin 2003/49

(51) Int Cl.7: C10L 1/00

(43) Date of publication A2:
02.07.2003 Bulletin 2003/27

(21) Application number: 02258542.6

(22) Date of filing: 11.12.2002

(84) Designated Contracting States:
AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR
IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE SI SK TR
Designated Extension States:
AL LT LV MK RO

(30) Priority: 20.12.2001 US 342638 P

(71) Applicant: ROHM AND HAAS COMPANY
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106-2399 (US)

(72) Inventors:
• Ho, Kim Sang
Richboro, Pennsylvania 18954 (US)
• Chen, Yu-Min
Belmont, Massachusetts 02478 (US)

(74) Representative: Kent, Venetia Katherine
Rohm and Haas (UK) Ltd
European Operations Patent Dept.
Lennig House
2 Mason's Avenue
Croydon, CR9 3NB (GB)

(54) Method for marking hydrocarbons with anthraquinones

(57) A method for invisibly marking a liquid petroleum hydrocarbon. The method comprises adding to the liquid petroleum hydrocarbon at least one dye selected from the group consisting of 1,4,5,8-tetrasubstituted an-

thraquinones and anthraquinone dimers. The absorption maximum of the dye(s) is in the range from 710nm to 850nm.

EP 1 323 811 A3



European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

EP 02 25 8542

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.7)
X	DE 38 35 489 A (FLATH ALFRED DR RER NAT) 19 April 1990 (1990-04-19) * page 2, line 9 - line 17 * * page 9, line 50 - line 65 * ---	1,2	C10L1/00
X	US 3 164 449 A (BUXBAUM EDWIN C) 5 January 1965 (1965-01-05) * column 1, line 9,10; claims 5,7,8; example III * * column 6, line 10 - line 24 * ---	1,2	
D,Y	US 4 755 012 A (KOJIMA KIYOTERU) 5 July 1988 (1988-07-05) * the whole document *	3,4,6,7	
Y	US 5 525 516 A (EASTMAN CHEMICAL COMPANY) 11 June 1996 (1996-06-11) * column 1, line 5 - line 25 * * column 2, line 19 - line 44; claim 1 * ---	3-10	
Y	DATABASE CROSSFIRE BEILSTEIN [Online] BEILSTEIN INSTITUT ZU FOERDERUNG DER WISSENSCHAFTEN, FRANKFURT AM MAIN; BRN: 382083, 76690, 382665, 382160, 381545, XP002254484 & A. TUNDO: "Coloranti antrachinonici al tino" ANNALI DI CHIMICA, vol. 47, 1957, pages 285-290, XP009016550 Rome * the whole document *	5,8-10	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.7) C10L
A	EP 1 001 003 A (MORTON INT INC) 17 May 2000 (2000-05-17) * the whole document *	1-10	
		-/-	
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search:	Date of completion of the search:	Examiner:	
MUNICH	30 September 2003	Bertrand, S	
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
X : particularly relevant if taken alone	T : theory or principle underlying the invention		
Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category	E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date		
A : technological background	D : document cited in the application		
C : non-written disclosure	L : document cited for other reasons		
P : intermediate document	& : member of the same patent family, corresponding document		



European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

EP 02 25 8542

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION. (Int.Cl.7)
A	<p>EP 0 201 368 A (PIGMENTI ITALIA S P A) 12 November 1986 (1986-11-12) * the whole document *</p> <p>-----</p>	1-10	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.7)
<p>The present search report has been drawn up for all claims</p>			
Place of search:	Date of completion of the search:	Examiner	
MUNICH	30 September 2003	Bertrand, S	
<p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			

ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.

EP 02 25 8542

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report. The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on. The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

30-09-2003

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date		Patent family member(s)		Publication date
DE 3835489	A	19-04-1990	DE	3815605 A1		20-10-1988
			DE	3835489 A1		19-04-1990
US 3164449	A	05-01-1965	NONE			
US 4755012	A	05-07-1988	JP	1856443 C		07-07-1994
			JP	5064764 B		16-09-1993
			JP	62000903 A		06-01-1987
			DE	3683404 D1		27-02-1992
			EP	0204304 A2		10-12-1986
US 5525516	A	11-06-1996	WO	9610620 A1		11-04-1996
			ZA	9508247 A		24-04-1996
EP 1001003	A	17-05-2000	US	6274381 B1		14-08-2001
			CN	1259667 A		12-07-2000
			EP	1001003 A1		17-05-2000
EP 0201368	A	12-11-1986	IT	1200452 B		18-01-1989
			DE	3664476 D1		24-08-1989
			EP	0201368 A1		12-11-1986